Kesteration of the Antique Drab Beaver Hats a sold by one of the justive elebrated wooders of 1235 and 1325. This are not the justive elebrated wooders of 1235 and 1325. This worth the action of the admirers and patterns of the great leader of that period, is by as restored and offered in its original portity. The placetre of this anniuncement is greatly enhanced by insertection, that, after years of practical scientific experiments, as if an effection, that, after years of practical scientific experiments, as if an above to produce domining the rate qualities from only in this satt que specimen of Rocky Mousy-ain Saturacy Braves.

Leave & Co, Leasers and Introducers of Fashion of Gentlemon's Hate, Aster House, Broadway, N. Y.

Ningara, Newport, Nehant and Cape May are as repictly sling up with summer visitors as the elegant at a com-k nex & Janua, is with the contractors, eager to make sels those their sdo area, as somewath of Hata, manufactured expression for commer cases. . . . establishment, the Prescott Hat Store, is

DAGUERREOTYPE HATS.-RAFFERTY & LEASE, ATC selling their heautiful Drab Beaver and Pearl Felt Hatz, at their much low prices of \$3 and \$4, and in addition, giving each customer his likeness free of charge. They are the only Hatters lights United States that can do this. RAFFERTY & LEASE, No. 37 Chutham at, opposite Chambers, and on the cor. of Chatham and Pearl

UNDER-GARMENTS FOR SUMMER.—The best goods The lowest prices! A great same insent! We invite attention to our extensive stock of seasonable goods, and feel assured that a call will convition say one that for excellence, cleapness and variety, No. 164 Enwary is unsurpassed. A. RANKIN & Co., Hosiera.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY. - Those who buy the very best goods at the lowest prices for which they are sold in this causary, buy of the importer and manufacturer, Union Adams,

Summer Clothing seiling off at a great sacrifice, in consequence of removal. Persons in want of Men's and Boy Clothing will do well to give us a call. BOUGHTON & KNAPP, NO 33 Malden-lane.

Those who intend visiting a Watering-Place this tes. N., should remember the inconvenience they will be put to if there do not get a good stock of Sring and Summer Cothung, before they leave there. H. L. Fosyr, 27 Courthandtes, New York, has been not extensive, varied, fashioushis and moderate proced stock of Clething and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods to be found in the city. SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1503.

SMITH & LOUNGERRY. No. 448 Pearlet, are now receiving in stone, per late servals, a large stock of Volvet, Tapestry, Brusses, Threepy, and Ingrain Carpetings of chaste and elegand design, which, having her a purchased previous to the recent advance in process, they are embed do offer at very great inconceptant. CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379

Bloodway, are daily receiving, per packet from Europe, additional sup-plies of rich and elegant Corpetings, of superior fabric and styles, ea-tirely new and particularly shapted to city trads. For an full ton per cent, less than other stores seeing similar goods. WINDOW SHADES .- Best assortment in the world, at Kr. TY & FERGUSON'S, Nos. 259 Broadway, and 54 Rende-at. Bealer applied from first hands. Studes warranted to stand any climate, and old lower than at any other establishment.

N. B.—Store, Church, and other large Shades, palated and lettered in

refer in superior system.

2 Manufacturers of Shoes, Boots, Clothing, Mattress, Carpethage, Carriage, Bags, and of all cloth and sather w.ex, from the very linest to the heaviest, come see a Sewing Machine, from the very linest to the heaviest, come see a Sewing Machine, from the very linest size in marking a sem for stronger and more beautiful than any other, which is the server when the sixth in the server when the serve

SUMMER SHOES AND GATTERS-WATERS Still continues sheed of all competitors. There is a certain je se sais quoi styles that has not been equaled in this or any other coun dies and gentlemen of taste who was something out of the tun, are advised to step into his extensive establishment. No

Marine and Inland Insur GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. - Assets on

MENEY HARRY

233.—BATCHELON's celebrated Hair Dye and Wig Factory is removed to No. 201 throadway, opposite the Park Founts: Barchelon's well-earned tame is a sufficient guarantee to all who put coince him, that their wants can be better supplied by him than at ax, her establishment in the world. to We are requested to call attention to the sale at the Membarts' Exchange, This Day, by T. B. Berkener & Co., of 207 Buildies Lots, on Bergen Haraba, are industed rate from Jersey City by the Cars of the Newark and Paternon Railroads. This property is not surpassed by say in near vicinity to New Year, in liced hearty, communicating views, and the general calubrity of the surreunding

CONTINUATION OF REAL ESTATE. -- Our readers will

yls equally desirable and will be sold without reserve to the higher thereby ofering great inducements for the investment of Capital terms are liberal to the purchasers. Maps can be had of the Aucer, No. 2 Broad-st. [No. 2,654.] WILLIAM DIESLEE, Ladies' Hair Dresser and

INVIGORATING CORDIAL -PROF. MORSE'S INVIG

CURE OF REEVOUS DISEASES.

have no existence.

A STIMULANT THAT ENTAILS NO REACTION.

Its force is never expended, as is the case with

The unparalleled effects of this great restorative in all complaints acident to template and the second of medicine. Then acident to template and the second of invigorant the format of setulated there been invented—themsands of invigorant make of enturing the second of the second of invigorant makes the second of the secon

happy pattern mouse's invitous and materia medics have been sented as a phenomenon in the materia medics. No. 102 Broadway simulant without a reaction.

General Agent for the United States, No. 102 Broadway for the United States. Management the United States.

aw-Yerk. Sold by Druggies generally throughout the United States, No. 192 Broadwa, It is put in pint bottles, with the words, Dr. Morse's favigorationists, blown in the glass. Price \$3 per bettle, two bottles \$3, five titles for \$12 and \$31 per dense. at savice accompanying each bottle.

A CERTIFICATE FROM ONE OF OUR WILLIAMSBURGE A CRRYIPICATE FROM ONE OF OUR WILLIAMSBURGH.

BIENDS.

INDEX POSES, AUR 20, 1852.

I hope every one, whether adult or child, who may have remain to belive they are troubled with worms, will take Dr. Fillance, Critical Ratio Property of the age; certainly the most extraordinary i know of.

A child of mine, shoul five years olds, has been frombred with worms about six months back; we could get nothing to relieve it until worms about six months back; we could get nothing to relieve it until worms about six months back; we could get nothing to relieve it until worms about six months back; we could get nothing to relieve it until worms about six months back; we could get nothing to relieve it until worms, about six months been from the six of which we gave him but a small quantity. The result, how ever, was extraordinary. The child passed overthree hundred worms. Mr. Lesny, Williamsburch, Long island.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M. Lano's Gelebrased Liver, This, can how be bad at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Parchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none bad. Parchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none bad.

ITSELF AN EXHIBITION .- This is the constant exclan TTELLY AN CAUTH TOO ON THE STATE OF THE STAT

17 Dépôt No. 240 Greenwich-st., New-York. To all who from Rheumatian suffer, And from the pains of Toothache grouns do utter, We commend Tobias Venetian Linament; It is the only warranted medicament

fairest of flowers,

and best article in the woman and best article in the woman is if you wish use it if you wish.

2d. To carri the hair elegant!

2d. To carri the hair elegant!

\$50,000 worth of fine Farms and Building Lots worth of file f attitued villages of flowershalthy and delightifully situated villages of flowershalthy and the following states of the following states are supported and are well calculated for precisal surfecting purposes, at from \$70 to \$50 per acce, as seen as flower for the first purposes, at from \$70 to \$50 per acce, as seen as much as any land within it.

WITTENBERG'S PLANTAIN LEAF.—Thousands are daily finding relief from the bac of this sovereign remedy, a positive cut for Cholera Marina, Dyspriaty, Diarries and all Bowel Compaints. Only 25 cents a lottle. Principal office, Marries sure, No. 135 Springest, N. Y.

SEWMG MACHINES.-We earnestly solicit certain of the Shoe Manufacturers of Massachusetts, who use in their busine Sawing Machines which operate with two meedles, and make a rawing seam with a braided cord on one side, and to represent, as some them have done, that man work is done by Shuntai's Sawing Machines. The Machines we make and neil produce a fair stitch on by sides, and do the work perfectly. Call and examine the Machines of their work, at our office, No. 522 Bosedway.

1. M. Stroff a h. Co.

Ler Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and publish boton Hall, No. 151 Nassanst, New-York.

Per A Strawberry Festival at Stuyvesant Institute, Va. 609 Broadway, will ake place in connection with the a Face Articles by the Ladies of Francisco Bartist Charch, Wedsteadys Arransons and Everyston, June 15—36 proceeds levoted format the formating their sew Church edition now ex-mids to, between 5th and 6th-saw P mode friendly in the obje-

Far New York Business Directory for 1863 and 1851. or sale at the office of the New-York City Directory, No. 161 Brow-ray, and at the book stores. Price 25 cents. CHARLES R. ROOK, inte Doggett & Rode.

The Crystal Palace, as all the world knows, is yet The Crystal I and C, as at the world access, specialistic Moranges will find some consolation for their disappointment at the delay by dropping in at TUTIL'S SPANN EMPORITH, No. & Brondway, which is in resulty a curronity shop of all mations. There Boydell's fanceus Staksperean Gallery, Vises, Music and Work Boy, devic Castell, Francis Care, Retaines, richly wrough Parl, only and Papier Michel goods, Fats of every variety, Open Glasses, of a perfect Miderness of Tayo. Dolls and Games. They will not all to be both armard and satoswhed, at d we think they will acknowledge that TUTILE gets up so insignificant. Exhibition "on his own ook." Visitors always weacome at No 340 Broad way.

"A Good Medicine.-A friend who has been relieved

nd Williamsta: Haviland, Keess & Co. No. to Manne ni kv C. H. Ring, corner of Broadway and Johnster, Dr. Do 16] Grapdest: Mrs. M. Hayes, Brooklyn; and by respe-New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1853.

EF Persons wanting The Tribune left at their residences or places of business will please leave their saddress at the Publication Office, or and is to as through the Post-Office. Price II; cents a week-payable

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

dice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Wastever lotended for insertion must be anthentiested by the name and drives of the writer—not occessarily for publication, but as a gasceed file good faith, must undertake to setum rejected Communications.

The Tribune for Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European irrelation will be issued THIS MORNING, at Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Arabia sails from this port To-Day at

TW SEE THIRD PAGE AT

THE MAINE LAW HAS PASSED THE SENATE. The Senate yesterday evening Passed THE MAINE Law, with the clause submitting it to the people, by a vote of SEVENTEES to THISTEEN. Only two of our City Senators were present, Beekman and Newcomb, and both voted against the bill. All friends of Temperance will joyfully remember "the Immortal Seventeen," who steed firm and true to the cause. The most streamons to abandon this ill-gotten distinction, and postone his enefforts were made to prevent the bill from reaching the trance upon the diplomatic career till he can make a people, but only nine votes could be got for striking out

In Senate yesterday, beside the great feature-the passage of the Maine Law-bills were passed to allow the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct a road in this State; to incorporate the Pacific Railroad Co.; to continue the Staten Island Co. Favorable reports were made upon several less important bills. A large batch of nominations were received and referred; that of J. J. Briggs, for Salt Springs Superintendent was rejected. An effort was made to rush through the Canal Compromise, but Mr. Cooley objected, and the bill is the special order for this morning.

In Assembly the Canal Compromise was adopted without opposition. The vetoed Banking Basis bill was tried again and lost-Ayes, 37; Nays, 55. The Senate bill to extend Banking Basis was taken up, but not voted upon. The Ningara Ship Canal bill passed-68 to 28, but the vote was reconsidered, and the bill is yet open. The bill concerning the Grand Jury roll in th City wasis

Two weeks later news from Buenos Ayres came to us last night, by way of Boston. All attempts to arrange matters have failed. Urquiza has recommenced his siege of the city, and threatens to blockade the port. Provisions were getting scarce. The Buenos Ayreans have issued Twelve Millions additional money, declared martial law, closed the Custom House and other offices, and required all able-bodied men to bear arms.

We have by telegraph, some details of the news from cratic pride. Mexico heretofore mentioned. Conflicts between the Miors and the citizens are frequent. Official information is given that Count Raousset Boulbon's force had dispersed before leaving California, and the papers say that he is to enter the service of the Government.

We learn from Galveston, that Gen. Clarke, Ex-Gov. Paine and others of the Pacific Railroad Explo ring Expedition, had reached Austin, and were going on to Fort Graham to meet Gen. Rusk, with whom they will explore the country beyond E! Paso.

Our outside pages present this morning a number of very interesting letters from our correspondents in various parts of this continent-in the West, in Ohio, Florida, Havana, California, Canada, & c.

The Broadway Railroad Injunction case is in course of examination before Judge Duer of the Superior Court. We give the testimony in another column.

Gov. Seymour has granted a respite for one week to Thomas Neary, who was to have been executed on Friday next. The question of his sanity is under in-

vestigation. The Aldermen last night voted \$23,000 to pay for the old Catherine Ferry boats. They also adopted a report authorizing application to the Legislature for \$153,500 to pay bills during the year, the whole sum to be added to the tax of 1853.

Three or four persons were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having perpetrated the assault which resulted in the death of Wm. Stafford. They were all held for examination.

DEMOCRATIC OFFICE-VENDING.

The Union soundly belabors the journals that find fault with the appointment of Mr. Belmont as Chargé d' Affaires at the Hague, on the ground that he was recent ly in Austrian diplomatic employment, and that the sudden transfer of his services from the Hapsburgs to the United States is not altogether decorous. This The Union denounces and explodes with great zeal and agility. But at the same time it omits entirely the essen tial fact which renders this appointment disgraceful to the country, though it is not only a subject of general conversation, but has again and again been stated in these columns and elsewhere. But to leave no further room for dodging, we will put the matter explicitly on record. We charge then: I. That Mr. Belmont received his commission, not on

ecount of his talents, his political labors, his character. nor anything else whatever that could properly qualify him to represent the American Republic in a diplomatic capacity. II. That the sole ground on which his appointment

was insisted on and obtained was, that he had paid large sums of money to secure the election of Gen. Pierce and that this fact is perfectly notorious, and is undeniable, except perhaps by a Washington " organ." Or-to use the words of a staunch and well-informed, but honest, member of the Democratic party-he was appointed for reasons that can neither be avowed nor concealed.

III. This high office, on whose occupation by a hightoned republican, with personal character to command respect, so much depends at the present crisis of Eu- workmen of her towns to manufacture for the world.

ropean affairs, was thus given to Mr. Beimont for money, and given by the great party boasting especial if not exclusive devotion to Democracy and Human Rights, or, in the words of its own Bancroft, to " the supremacy of Man over his accidents." IV. In other words-Gen. Pierce and his Cabinet sell

the most elevated and important places in their gift; the only difference between their traffic and ordinary commerce being that they took the money before the article they were to deliver had come into their pos--Now we say this transaction is disgraceful to the country, dishonorable to the Administration, and un-

kind to Mr. Belmont. We know he paid largely; we know that often, when the Democratic Central Committee were short of money,he alone was ready to bleed free; we know that his contributions much exceeded thirty thousand dollars. But, in the name of all that is decent in politics, and all that is sacred in Democracy, is Money a good reason for putting a person in a prom. inent station under a Republican Government! Does \$50,000 paid down oblige an American Executive to intrust the payor with eminent honors and duties of serious responsibility? Would Washington have recognized that as a claim upon his confidence? Would Franklin have welcomed as his colleague a man whose only title to that distinction was that he had paid for it? O, what bitter degradation is it to America when a President thus converts his most solemn prerogative, into the means of compensating a money-leader who has invested in his election! What shame to Democracy when it makes contemptible merchandise of important places in the public service! What a farce and a failure must a Republic be in which such a practice should become general!.

We say this appointment is unkind to Mr. Belmont.

He is somewhat a stranger to the country, and we believe has been educated in a profession one of whose chief maxims is always to get your money's worth for your money. He very probably thinks that his patriotism in risking so much ready cash may properly be rewarded by a diplomatic appointment which will insure for him access to a social position among the aristocracy of Europe, which would otherwise be very hard to attain. He is, we trust, not aware that his official commission, so obtained, got on pecuniary grounds, is but a commission of dishenor, and must be regarded as such by the people of this country. He does not know, we presume, that this is a most unenviable elevation to which he is raised, and that if he desires public esteem and reputation for himself at home, not to mention the reputation of his adopted country abroad, he had far better shun than take this purchased place. All this his friends knew; all this the Administration knew; and yet the one insisted that the other should give him this commission because he had paid for it beforehand; and the other awarded it, though not without reluctance, we are happy to believe, for that sole reason. Had their friendship for him been real, and their regard true and wise, they would never have exposed him and his peculiar claims to office to that blaze of notoriety which must inevitably follow his nomination as a high diplomatic agent of the Republic. Well would it be for him and his party if he would now have the discretion more worthy commencement. We write these words not in anger but in sorrow. We bear Mr. Belmont no ill will whatever; on the contrary, we are more his friend than his friends themselves; and we entrest him, for the sake of the country if not for his own sake, to tear up the evidence of this unboly appointment, and to obliterate from the record all trace of the fact that he has been made a Charge d'Affaires for pecuniary con-

THE ENGLISH DEMOCRATS' ADDRESS.

Democracy in England has always been considered vulgar. Even Liberty Wilkes so called the Declaration of Independence. In no English society esteeming itself fashionable, at no dinner-table where Rank sits, do we hear the word mentioned. If even the English Radicals meet to celebrate principles by eating and drinking, they become enthusiastic in reciting the Queen's health and that of the Royal family; and when they have done that, they have cried shame to their ause and death to their hopes-for what is Royalty but the arch of the oligarchy, and the chief means by which Church-and-State are held together, and the degradation of millions made to nourish pride and privilege! Lest America should ever say a word to the centrary, we send over men to represent us who, in the language of Lord Brougham, " have nothing distinctive "in their principles." This opinion applied to them exactly paints the d plomatists who fortify insular selfishness and prejudice, and confirm regal and aristo-

But nevertheless the democratic idea progresses in England. Sixty years ago Thomas l'aine published hi celebrated answer to Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution," a work containing all the energetic Saxon sledge-hammer logic, and pitiless array of facts which characterise the political writings of the author. As a suitable sequence to his pamphlets uttered in this country, it was opportune at the moment, when the heart of old England throbbed with new hopes; and reaching its fifty thousandth number, its influence so alarmed the Government that proceedings were instituted against the author. The oligarchy of England at that time made war against democracy at home by giving all its energies to the destruction of the new men and new ideas of France. Joining means and forces with the remorseles Duke of Brunswick, it drove the French Republicans to frenzy, and the click of the guillotine marked, watchlike in regularity, the progress of despair and of pro testation against the monarchs who cried death to every freeman found with arms in his hands. On the European continent war raged furiously and the spirit of democratic liberty ceased to breathe in England. But no sooner had peace been declared than the progress of ideas began to be evident. The prosecutions of the radicals, the writings of Cobbett, the massacres at Manchester, the Bristol riots, the proclamations of Swing, the efforts of O'Connel, all marked advancement. The Reform Bill was passed, notwithstanding the shirking of the King, nor was the ignoble declaration of its chief supporter, Earl Gray, that he went for his order, able to stay its sequences The establishment of Cheap Postage is another evidence of the onward movement of national thought; and an advance in the same direction may be found in the economical reforms of Joseph Hume. Since the passage of the Reform Bill, various other ameliorations have taken place in England, one of the most remarkable was the commutation of tithes, though little noticed.

The Democratic party now in England are feeble in numbers and divided among themselves. They endeavor to reconcile lovalty to the Queen with demonracy; they seek to make free trade square with Eng. lish monopoly, and look proudly on a system of commerce which has successfully beggared Ireland India and Portugal, and is the parent of the commercial revulsions of this country. If democracy in England is to triumph, it is to be defined thoroughly and to present a common front. There must not be the differences which exist between the Radicals and the Cherriers as to what constitutes the elements of progress. There must be no sneaking kindness for royalty. even though it is impersonated by a woman. They must not allow themselves to be diverted from the main point. They must, above all, look to the Colonial and Commercial system of England, and rightly examined, that will be found to be the great source of popular weakness at home. It is that which drives out people from Ireland who should make common cause at home with English liberals. It is that which keeps the working man in helpless dependence on the capitalist. It is that which causes violent changes in the commercial and financial world. England now aims with the full concurrence of the democratically inclined

and keep it as far as she can, in a condition of agricultural serfdom. To the same extent this multiplies the unproductive trading classes, besides rendering her dependent on our chief staple for her very subsistence. Such a state of things is equally injurious to her productive powers and National independence.

These remarks are suggested by an address of the Democrats of Great Britain to the Democrats of America, lately sent us from London and laid before the public in our columns. The theme of this document was slavery. It was in strictly good taste, and no exception can be taken to its language. We welcome it accordingly. Signed by 1858 names, collected in a single week, "and in a certain sense representative it is entitled to the highest regard and widest dissemina-We are bound to say, however, in reply, that the day of the emancipation of the slave appears in lefinitely postponed so long as the natural alliance of manufactures and agriculture in the South is wanting, and the British Free Trade party scatter the Southern population, impeverish the soil, and thereby strengthen the hands the master and increase the dependence of the slave. We tell the Democrats of England that the Free Traders must study economical principles, and then their philanthropic and liberal prayers for the slave will have some weight. Exeter Hall, the Earl of Carlisle, the English Democrats, will be as impotent for the slave as the last are for Parliamentary Reform, so long as the present commercial system predominates. It is precisely this system which retards the progress which we are happy to note, but which is slow because the policy of England is selfish and unfriendly to the growth of other nations-The most efficient hindrance to universal liberty and emancipation is to be found in that very policy. And while the British Democrats call on us to abolish slavery, we respond in all friendship and good feeling for them that the great belwark of that institution was established when England resolved to become the workshop and mart where all the people of the world must com to sell their raw materials and buy manufactured goods. Just in proportion as this country attains to industrial and commercial independence, bondage and compulsory labor must disappear from its face.

Father Gavazza, we are informed, is solicited to lecture afresh in this City, a requisition to that effect being now in circulation. If he should speak, we trust he will be protected, if necessary, at all hazards, and to the last extremity in his right to do so, subject to no responsibility but that of Law, constitutionally enacted and impartially administered. Rather let a thousand men be shot down than the Right of Free Discussion surrendered. But we do not believe he would here be disturbed or interfered with. Still, his resppearance as a public lecturer in our City at present would be interpreted in some quarters as a bravado, and not without a show of plausibility. He is called here, not because he has anything new to communicate, nor because our people want to bear him, but because some of our people wish to show that he can speak here under existing circumstances, and be fully protected in so doing. We think all that may be safely taken for granted, and we trust the Padre will prove more considerate than his inviters and stay away.

If our citizens would signalize their devotion to Free Speech, let them take some action with regard to the recent chameful breaking up of the Bible Convention at Hartford, where Bible Christianity was disgraced by sundry sorry champions, who acted as if its claims would not bear thorough discussion. We sympathize neither with Gavazzi por the Davisites, but insist on freedom of speech and fair play for all. And it is clearly our business to deal with outrages committed by our countrymen, at our own doors, rather than by foreigners in a fereign land-on the rights of despised minorities rather than on those of powerful majorities. If it is devotion to Free Speech that impels to action, we need not go to Canada in quest of victims to outrace on that vital principle.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, cor. of Hanover and Beaver sts.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thesday, June 14, 1862.
The examination of clerks for the office of Negister of ter.

To Junes, Chief Clerk, and — Overton, Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department are the examiners. The canninations for the Third Anditor's Office are deferred until to merrow; Messes, Burt, Anditor. Taylor, Assistant Chief Clerk, and Ela, Clerk are exuminers. These examinations are the townstalk, and amusing anecdates are told with regard to the character of the questions put. By some, the whole thing is considered a farce. We have reasons to believe however, that the exwning times are rigid and mainly upon the qualifications for the legitimate duties of the respective office. The cindidates ger crally messer promptly, but sometimes are posed, and now and then a Clerk resigns rather than subject hunself to the ordeal.

Willard's popular hotel closes to morrow until the au-

Three Weeks Later from Buenos Ayres.

By the bark Leopold we have dates from Buenes Ayres to the 24th April, three weeks later. Letters by this arrival state that "all attempts to accommodate matters have been utterly foiled, and the most formidable preparations have been made on both sides-one to save and the other to capture the city. The Buenos Ayrean Government have issued 12,000,000 additional money, have proclaimed martial law, closed the Custom House and other offices, and have required all able-bodied men to bear arms in the army. Urquiza on the 15th recommenced to daily be scarce and in demand. He also threatens to blockade the pert, but this the Buenes Ayreans hope to prevent by cans probably of the intervention of foreign power

Another letter says: "From the preparations made we are likely to have warmer work and much bloodshed." The ship Margaret and Eliza and bark Thorndike were the only American vessels in port.

Purther from Mexico, &c.

§BALTIMORE, Tuestay, June 14, 1233.

New Orleans papers of Wednesday last are to hand. They contain the details of the Mexican news up to the 28th The Trait d'Union says: "Conflicts are still taking

place between the soldiers of the Garrison, Police Agents and citizens. During the night of the 12th the dead bodies of three soldiers were picked up." On the 18th ult. Mons. Levesseur officially informed the Government the Expedition of Count Racusset Boulbon had

dispersed before leaving California. The Universal says that Rousset has written to the French Minister that he formed his Expedition for the purpose of avenging himself upon the government of President Arists, but that he would desist from his attempts, and serve Mexico, if the new Administration would give him passports to Mexico The same paper adds, that he is coming to Mexico, and that Government will employ him in its service. A decree has been issued, ordering that all the revenues

of the different States be paid into the National Treasury. Mexico, after having formerly taken possession of the Lathmus of Tehuantepee as the representative of the Sloo Com Galveston dates to the 3d inst. are received.

Gen. Clarke, of M. Y., Ex Gov. Paine, of Vt.; P. Greely,

Besten, and D. W. C. Clarke, of Vt , comp doring party sent out by the Pacific Railroad Company in New York, to examine the country for a line of road through Texas, had arrived at Austin. They were to leave for Fort Graham to meet Gen. Rusk, with whom they will explore the country west of El Paso The gold fever was subsiding. Gen. Persifer F. Smith arrived at Galveston on the 31st

ult, on his way to join his division.

Steam Boiler Explosion and Destructive Pire at Boston.
BOSTON, Wednesday, Jane 14, 1832.

At 11 o'clock this morning the steam boiler exploded in Simmons's cones mill, in Charles st. near the bridge. The building was burnt down, together with the adjoining ones, occupied by E. G. Allen as a planing mill and J. Humphries, marble-worker. The loss is about \$12,000. Protestant Episcopal Convention. PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, 18th June, 1833.
The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Election of a Railroad President.

Wm. Raymond Lee was to day elected President.

Wm. Raymond Lee was to day elected President of the Rutiand & Burington Railroad. Mr. Lee is already acting President of the Vermont Central Road.

The plan of consolidation of all the Reads north of this will be consummated as soon as a feasible plan can be arranged.

The Railroad Laws of Louisians.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE-EXTRA SESSION.

The Supreme Court unanimously decided this morning in favor of the Constitutionality of the Railroad acts recently submitted to the people. The decision has given universal satisfaction, as the acts were considered of vital importance to the Railroad interests of Louisiana.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, June 14, 1838.
The following bills were favorably reported on:
For connecting the Lebanon Railroad with Massachu-For connecting the Lebanon Railroad with Massachu-erts Railways.

To enable the Erie and New-York City Railroad to ac-

tre certain real estate. To allow the Pennsylvania Railroad to construct a road his State.

The bill to divide the Nineteenth Ward of New-York was The Select Committee on the Maine Law bill reported the bill complete, and it was ordered to a third reading. The Brooklyn United States Jurisdiction bill was reported

nd laid over.
The New York Harbor Pilot bill was referred, to report

BILLS PASSED. To change the name of the Commercial Insurance Com-

To change the name of the Commercial insurance company of New York.

To incorporate the Pacific Railroad Company by 17 to 6.

The bill was amended so as to allow two years in which to build too miles of the read.

The following nominations for Harbor masters were sent in: William Miner, James W. Smith, Charles Livingston, L. Bryant, William Baird, for New York: Jorome Ryston, George W. Remsen, Brooklyn: also, Alexander F. Vache, Physician to Marine Hospital.

Mr. Cooley objected, which was fatal.

Mr. Cooley objected, which was fatal.

Mr. CONNELL, moved to fake up the nomination of Mr.

Mr. CORNELL moved to take up the nomination of Mr. Briggs as Superintendent of Salt Springs. Refused—6 to 12; Cooley and Vanderbilt voted No. The Maine Law Bill was called up on a third reading.

The Williamsburgh Railroad bill was recommitted on the rotion of Mr. VANDERBILT. THE MAINE LAW.

THE MAINE LAW.

The question pending being on a motion to send the Maine Law to a Committee of the Whole,

Mr. PIERCE said his object was to have the absurd clause, providing for an abstract opinion on the part of the roughe sticker and

clause, providing for an abstract opinion on the part of the people, stricken out.

The Senate refused to recommit, Ayes 2, Nays 12.

Mr PLATT said a large body of strong minded women had been, in the early part of the winter, petitioning for this bill, and it was thought it would be successful, but the bill was not in the shape that some gentlemen wished, who desired to use the bill at the election; so it is to be brought up with a clause just made to be dedged at so that men who vote for the bill now may vote against it in November, and thus ride both horses. He urged the friends of the bill to place it without this unusual appendage before the Senate, so that a fair, right out vote might be given.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN relied on the good sense of the Assembly, they would save the State from a law in

Assembly, they would save the State from a law in obnoxious shape. He continued in denouncing the dission clause of the bill as a shield to cover those who ought to turn the bill to political effect.
The Senate remesed to recommit to strike out the subseion clause. Ayes 5, Nays 18.

Mr. McELWAIN asked unanimous consent to strike out Objected to.

McLLWAIN moved to recommit, to be reported with, with the smendment he had suggested.

The Senatoretused.

Mr. PIEECE moved to amend so as to change the loose

ction in which the words near and at are used.

Mr. BABCOUK thought the Senator from the Xth all Mr. HABCOCK thought the Senator from the Ath aurorg. The Senate reliased.
Mr. CLAPP desired to take the question again on the
section for the submission to the people at the next eleccon. It eught to be understood that the bill goes into efect on the 1st of March. 1854; but that at the next eleccon in November, 1853, the people are to vote Yes or No,
in the question of approval of the Maine Law.
The Senate refused by Ayes 9 to Naya at to reconsider,
thech was equivalent to refusing to strike out the section.
The bill was then read, and passed as follows:

YEAR-Mesers Beach, Bristol, Clark, Cooley, Cornell, Davenpork, 1815, Mcklusin, Monroe, Otta, Rogers, Snow, Taber, Upham, Ward, hams, Wright - 17. Ars-Mesus, Babcock, Barelay, Beckman, Bennstt, Congre, Ars-Mesus, Jones, Newcomb Pierce, Clapp, Smith, Vanderbilt and

The Canal resolutions came up from the Assembly.

Mr. VANDERBH.T moved that they be made the special for to morrow.
WHIGHT. Let the vote be taken now.

Mr. WHIGHT - Let the vote be taken how.
The PIESIDENT - Under the rule, they must lie over.
Mr. WRIGHT. - I ask unanimous consent.
Mr. COOLEY considered it west that the vote should be an intelligent one, and that the Senate should fully understand what they are about to do.
They were made the special order for to morrow, at 11

Continuing the organization of the Staten Island Railroad

Company.

For enberiptions to the stock of the Alleghany Valley and Attica Kaliroad Company. Adjourned.

Mr. HASTINGS moved to forward the bill to amend the set for the formation and regulation of Railroad Companies.

Mr. HADLEY reported complete the bill to punish as-

antis with dangerous weapons. Also complete, the bill repealing the act of 1852, relative to enlargement of Erie are Oswey Canals, and complete, the bill for a highway in Canandsigua. Also complete, the bill for a highway in Canandsigua. Also complete, the bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to determination of claims in certain

Mr. J. ROSE had consent to offer a resolution to instruct ive to railroad accidents, to report by next Thursday. Lies

Mr. HUTCHINS, complete, the bill to alter the Commis-Mr. ELY, complete, the N. Y. and E. R. R. Benevolent

sseciation bill
Mr. D. GHLMORE. complete the bill for the better pro-ction of travelers upon Railroads.
Mr. SPAFAED reported complete the Methodist Mission-Mr. GALE moved forward the bill to legalize the cor

perate acts of Green and Houston'st. Dutch Reformed Church.

Mr. J. ROSE asked that the Mechanics' and Marine Savings' Bank bill of New York be read a third time. Ob-The special order (the Governor's Veto of the Banking

The special order (the Governor's Veto of the Banking Basis bill) was announced.

Mr. BURROUGHS moved to postpone until the canal question was disposed of. Lost.

Mr. CLAFF moved to postpone till to-morrow. Lost. The SPEAKER then stated the question to be, shall this bill pass not with standing the objections of the Governor.

Mr. CLAFP remarked that the objections of the Executive were not constitutional objections to the bill, but his personal opinion in opposition thereto. The bill had passed both Houses, and as it was only the individual opinion of the Governor opposed to the opinions of both Houses, he thought no disrespect would be shown him to pass the bill by a constitutional vote. Lost—Ayes 37, Nays 55. So the bill is dead.

The Senate bill to enlarge the Basis of Banking was then

taken up.

The question was upon the amendment of Mr. Burroughs to admit City stock, when the debt was less than 2] per cent, of ascessed value of real estate.

Mr. CLAPP moved to amend to 5 per cent. Lost. He hen moved to make it 4 per cent.

Details arising, this amendment pending, the Speaker anounced the

SPECIAL ORDER—CANALS.

The question was upon the final reading of the concurent resolution reported yesterday by the Conference

After a long debate the resolution was adopted. Ayes

Alter a long change the resolution was assumed. Ayes.

Ayes.—Meser. Alten, Amshry, Ashley Barker, Beckwith, Bernan,

Hanwell, Bordon, Barrengha, Businedi, Bush Cary, Casa, Champlin,

hamberin, Claye, Cock, Crocker, Dekart, Dulois, Elsworth, I. S.

19, J. E. Er, Funnan, Fines, Forsyth, Fulton, Gris, A. H. Gardiner,

blind, B. T. Gilmore, D. Gilmore, Green, Radley, A. C. Hall, Service, Hasting, Hunder, Green, Hadley, A. C. Hall,

18, H. Hattin, Hasting, House, Hoyle, Hintelius, Harchimson, Ingala,

larken, Bearrey, Konneck, November, Littlejohn, Levinson, Louis
try, Lorin, Maltium, Maral, Merrin, McBurney, McClay, McLou
liller, Noble, O'Erice, Odel, O'Keele, J. C. Gegod, L. Organd, Pat
senac, Payes, Params, Fernbuch, Peters, J. Reid, Rogers, A. B. Rose,

"Rice, F. W. Rose, Staw. B. Innith, L. H. Smith, Rossel Smith, W.

N. Smith, Switzer, Spatzer, Sprance, Stanford, Seeseart, St. John,

treater, D. B. Taylor, W. Taylor, Ten Fyuk, Femple, Thome, Town
estel, Van Aleine, Weich, West, Whitcomb, Wilson, Wilson,

AFTERNOON SESSION. AFTERNOON SESSION.

After a long debate the Niagara Ship Canal bill was pass-

d-nyes 65, Lays 27.
The ball to inscrporate the Mechanics' and Mariners' avings Bank of New York City was passed.
Mr. GALE obtained consent to order to a third reading to bill to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of HASTINGS reported complete the bill to limit the

lability of hotel keepers.

Also, the bill to provide for the selection of grand jurors in New York

Mr. O BRIEN presented a petition for consolidating
Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Bushwick. Adjourned.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher states in The Ness-York Independent, that it is not true that any part of the avails received by Mrs. Stowe, from the sales of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," or the "Key" are to be used for building a house for Prof. Stowe and family at Andover. The for the Professors are furnished, by the Corperation. The avails are to be appropriated for the establishment of an institution for the education of the colored race in this country, as also will be the con-Church, met in this city this morning. After the transac-tion of preliminary business, the Convention adjourned till to morrow, when an Election of Bishop will probably be made. tribution Mrs. Stowe receives in Europe.

THE BALTIMORE FIRE COMPANY. Complimentary Receptions - Visit to Blackwell's Island, High Bridge, Woods

laws, &c., &c.

At 9 o clock yesterday morning, the Mechanisal Engine
Company, No. 4 of Baltimere, headed by their Band, led
by Professor Linhard, were excerted from their quarters at the American Hotel, by a Committee of Columbian Engine Company No. 14, of this City, to their Engine House, of Church and Vesey sts., preparatory to viscorner of Church and Veseysis, preparatory to vis-iting and inspecting various Public, Charitable, and other institutions of our City. Five of Kipp & Brown's stages were provided for the purpose of conveying them to the several places to be visited. The first stage was a fine double one, drawn by eight black horses decorated with plumes of red and white feathers; in this the Baltimere Band was seated. The next was also double stage, drawn by six grey horses, similarly caparifour grey horses, similarly decorated. Following these were three carriages, with the various officers of the Columbian and Baltimore Companies. The following Com-

Chief Marshal, OWEN BRENNAN,
H. B. Venn,
John P. Flender,
Augustus H. Tyler,
Enoch Smith, Augustus H. Lyler, Ma. J. A. P. Hopkins, John Furlong,

The cortege presented a very fine appearance, and the beauty of the morning tended materially to highten the pleasure of the occasion. At 10 o'clock the procession tarted-after being regaled with some excellent music by the band-taking the following

From the Egine House of Columbian Company to Veseyst, underneath the magnificent arch which the Company have erected in honor of their guests: up Vesey-st, to Broadway : through Broadway to Twelfth-st.; down Twelfth to Fourth-av.; through Union square to Fifth av.; up Fifth-av. to the Croton Reservoir. Here the Company halted and partook of some sparkling Croton and fixings at the Croton Cottage; after which they drove around the Res. erreir and Crystal Palace—which was an object of much curiosity to them-to Fifth av. again, and up the Fifth av., through shady bowers and pleasant scenery of farm and sarden, and merchants' and artists' suburban residences, which are dotting that whole section rapidly, as ar as Eighty-sixth st., down which they turned. In passing through this street, about three bundred school children turned out to witness the display, thronging their play ground they greeted the proad cavalcade with hearty cheers, which were responded to by the Band, who struck up a lively air. At the foot of Eighty-sixth-st, the Company found five large, well manned barges provided to transport them across to

BLACKWELL'S DIASD, The Band proceeded, playing the favorite Baltimore

Fireman's Air of "Cherry Alley," which sounded mest pleasantly across the water. At the landing Govercor -Washington Smith and Dr. Ranney were in attendance to receive them. The Company formed into line, and headed by their band, proceeded to the Insone Asylum. Here Dr. Ranney briefly addressed them, nforming them that there were 570 male and female in mates. Of these 335 were females and 225 are males. This is the usual proportion of lunatics in this Asylum. The largest proportion belong to Ireland, the next to Germany, the next to England, Scotland, and a few to France and Italy. There are only 109 native Americans among these unfortunates; 20 of whom were crazed through the rapping mania. After this explanation, the Doctor conducted his visitors through the various departments. This build, ing is admirably arranged and adapted for the treatment of insane persons. It is quiet, cool, secluded, well located and well ventilated, and scrupulously clean. Upon an average, there are not more than two persons per day who require to be even "strapped;" the inhuman practice ironing and whipping being never practised here.

After leaving the Insane Asylum they were conducted by Gov. Smith to the Workhouse. Here 280 men were seated to a substantial dinner of beef, bread and potatoes The visitors ascended to the gallery and proceeded to the upper end, where the band struck up

Oft in the stilly night, When slumber's chains bath bound me,

The air of these words no doubt did awaken " the light of other days," in the memories of those poor paupers and vegrants; and it was a treat which they seldom enjoy there-At both ends of the two long tables, along which the inmates were seated. Keepers stood around with muskets and bayonets. This building is admirably constructed for ventilistion. The galleries and stair cases are all of open iron-work, permitting a free current of air-The company descended from the gallery to the Wash-house and kitchen, both of which were well sup-

plied with necessary apparatus.

The Company, after Isaving the Workhouse, proceeded along the north side of the Island to the Alms-house, the Band discoursing eloquent music. They halted in front of the building and played a number of airs, while the in mates flocked to the balcony to listen to them. After this the Cempany passed through the neat and clean dermi-tories of the men, on both sides of which were ranged the on bedsteads and beds of the inmates. bedsteads and beds of the inmates. Upon walls, at the head of each bed, is a tablet upon which is inscribed the name, occupation, age, and time of admission of the occupant. Crossing over, they passed through the Store-house and Church, and into the Female Alms House. In the dores, at the bedside were little tables, on which were arranged various relies of better days-the old family teapot, now serving as a vase for flowers; books, little mirors, pictures, and other things-all arranged with woman's taste, and painfully indicated the attempt to bring to mind

the home associations they once enjoyed.

The Alms-Houses are under the wardenship of Mr. John Fitch, and the neatness, order and decorum observed re-flect credit upon his management. As the method of cleaning the floors may be rather novel, we give it. No water is used, yet the floors are all as white as if just laid. The men and women clean their apartments by spreading a quantity of sand upon the floor and scrubbing with a thick

From the Alms-House the visitors proceeded to the Penitentiary, at the entrance of which they were received by Mr. Keen, the Warden. Over the entrance was the follow ing significant quotation:

"The way of the transgressor is hard." There are some 1,300 inmates in the Penitentiary, 700 of whom are females. Mr. Keen conducted his gueststhrough

teous collation, which was provided in the Warden's rooms, during which the band played several fine airs. After dinner Gov. Smith gave the health of their guests, which was drank, all standing. Friend Lovegrove responded. He said in coming to

the building, after which they partook of a next and boun

New-York he inquired for the famous " Mason and Dixon's Line," but it was not to be seen. He very much doubted

it existed; but, if it did, his company was ready to help rub it out. (Applause) Mr. Barry (" Bob Barry," as his companions with whom he is evidently popular, familiarly call him.) said allusion has been made to a boundary between the North and the outh; it does not exist. They came there "knowing no North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but the 'Union." This Union is a circle that can't be squared, and

brotherhood, here is a company that will be foremost in extinguishing it After some felicitous remarks on the various notables present, he proposed the health of Mr Keen, which was drank with all the honors.

Gov. Smith proposed the Columbian Engine Company,
No. 14, at which the Band of the Baltimoreans struck up

an incerdiary hand attempts to sunder the bonds of

Hail Columbia.

The Foreman, Mr. Trembly, replied in appropriate terms, and proposed the Health of the Ladies of Mr. Keen's Family, which was drank with honors, the Band playing an

Three cheers were then given for Gov. Smith, and three for Mr. Keen, after which the Company formed in front of the house, and the Band played "Auld Lang Syne."

The party then proceeded to the boats, and left the Island at twenty minutes to 2 o'clock, giving three ire-

mendeus cheers to their sotertainers.

On the other side of the kiver they again took to their stages and proceeded to the Randail's Island Ferry, where a number of boats were ready to convey them saress to RANDALL'S ISLAND

On the bank were 420 boys, under the charge of Mr. Ra fus Riplay, bearing dags and banners, and headed by their ewn band, waiting to receive their visitors. At the landing were Washington Smith, Col. Stearns, the Warden, and Thes. B. Tappan, who conducted the company to where the boys were drawn up. The little fellows set up & hearty cheering, and their band played in fine style, as a ome. The boys were attired in neat blue jackets and pants, and straw hats; presenting a very interesting appear

panes, and straw hats; presenting a very interesting appearance. They all looked in fine health, and happy and coatented. A little bey of ten years, named William Whalin, delivered the following address, in a very pleasing manner:

Gestlemen: The Mechanical Fire Company of Baltimore: We bid you welcome to our Island home. Right

mittee, from Columbian Company, had charge of the John Baum, Enoch Smith, Matthew A. Williams,